THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, HALF-YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

IF NOT PAID WITHIN THE YEAR, $2 50 WILL BE CHARGED.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JONATHAN ROW, SOMERSET, SOMERSET COUNTY, PA.

New Series.] TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1846, Vol. 4.—No. 43.

NIAGARA FALLS RHYME.—Among poetry of all sorts on the piazza of the Cataract House at Niagara, is the following take off:—

"I wish I was a little fish,
And had a little fin,
I'd go up to Niagara,
And there I would jump in.

I'd see the mighty foam.
I'd her the mighty roar,
And be a mighty fish,
For ever ever more."

The Santa Fe Expedition.

The St. Louis papers of the 21st inst. contain some accounts from Gen. KEARNEY's command. Gen. K. was advancing steadily on his route to Santa Fe. He marched from Bent's Fort on the 1st instant, with several companies of United States dragoons, the 1st regiment of Missouri volunteers, under Colonel Doniphan, and the battallion of volunteer artillery, under Major Clark. The troops were all in excellent health and spirits. A general *stampede* had taken place among the horses, by which some fifty of them (chiefly belonging to the volunteers) were lost, and it was feared would not be recovered. Capt. Moore, of the Dragoons, had captured three spies, who had been sent out from Santa Fe to ascertain the character, extent, &c. of the United States force. After their capture and their purpose was ascertained, by the orders of Gen Kearney they were shown all over the army, and, after they had seen every thing, they were dismissed and permitted to return to Santa Fe.

From these men, and also from other sources, it had been ascertained satisfactorily that there would be no resistance made to General Kearney's taking possession of Santa Fe. In fact, it is said that the Mexicans were anxiously awaiting the arrival of the army, believing that it would furnish them a harvest in the way trade, and protection from the troublesome Indians in their vicinity. There were no troops at Santa Fe, nor in the upper provinces, and none were expected. Governor Armijo had isssued a proclamation, in which he states that the existing hostilities between the United States and Mexico will not interrupt the trade between the United States and Santa Fe; that, in all respects, it shall be conducted as if the war did not exist.

It is said that Gen. Kearney will stop at Santa Fe until Col. Price's regiment arrives there. That, upon their arrival, that regiment, or a portion of it, will be left to occupy Santa Fe, and other important points in the vicinity, and Gen. Kearney, with the residue of the force, will proceed immediately to California.

The five hundred Mormon infantry, under the command of Lieut. Col. Allen, were progressing rapidly. They made thirty-eight miles in two days. It was believed they would reach Bent's Fort nearly as soon as Col. Price's regiment, and quite as soon as the purpose of their enlistment required.

A great many traders and a very large amount of goods are going out. They are scattered all along the route.

Movements of our Army.

The New Orleans Bulletin contains the following letter dated—

MATAMORAS, AUGUST 6, 1846.

General TAYLOR left here two days since for Camargo, by the river to await the assemblage of the army at that point for the march to Monterey. It is thought he will be able to begin the march by the 1st of September.

His field force will be 2,500, and if the 2d Infantry arrive in time, say 3,000 regular troops, with about 7,300 volunteers, as follows; three Texas regiments; two Ohio; one Georgia; two Kentucky; one Tennessee; one Alabama; one Mississippi regiment, and the Baltimore battallion, in all say 10,000 men. The two Indiana regiments will probably be distributed between this city and the mouth of the river, under the command of Brigadier General LANE.

One of the Texas mounted regiments Col. Hays, marches by a wide circuit through San Fernando, Linares, &c., to join the main body at Camargo, or on the march to Monterey. They will probably find work, as Mejia is said to be at Lemares, with the wreck of Arista's force.

The artillery wil be composed of Duncan's, Ridgeley's, and Bragg's batteries, of two six-pounders, and one twelve-pound howitzer each, and a fourth battery of two twelve-pound guns, and two twenty-four-pound howitzer's under Captain Webster, in all sixteen pieces, with six horses to each gun. They will travel comfy.

The dragoons will probably be increased to 200 or 350 by recruits. They have been nursing their horses ever since the battles, and are in better condition than they then were. Two of the Texas regiments are mounted riflemen, and will make the whole force of horse, say 1,100.

By the close of September this column will reach Monterey, where the chances of a battle are sufficiently uncertain to make it a matter of daily doubt and speculation. The very air is rife with rumors. It is said that WOLL is now in command; if so, he continues there, it is a guaranty of hard knocks.

From the National Inteligencer.

THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

It begins to be time that we should, on one point, "bring up" (as sailors say) "our dead reckoning," and see where we are.

In our columns of yesterday was published a letter, taken from the *New Orleans Bulletin*, which that paper gives as "from a friend who is with the army" at Matamoras. It is evidently from a reliable and an unusually well-informed source. It says that "it is thought that Gen. TAYLOR will be able to begin the march (from Camargo) by from the 1st to the 10th of September;" and that, "by the close of that month, this column will reach Monterey, where the chances of a battle are sufficiently uncertain to make it a matter of daily doubt and speculation."

Of the authenticity of the statements in this letter the government organ near us has judged as did we: for it has adopted it into the columns of its paper appearing yesterday morning. Its doing so certainly implies that the information is in accordance with that which the Government possesses—especially on this important point of the time at which Gen. TAYLOR is to lead on his troops to the regular invasion which is to "conquer a peace with" or "a piece of Mexico."—It is now "thought" that the forward movement can be made between the 1st and tenth of next month.

Thus stands completely vindicated, as we have always confidently believed that it would be, the deliberate and skilfully-formed opinion of that experienced soldier whom this Administration desired to orce into the field some three months earlier, in spite of every professional counsel; and whom, *for* his counsel, it has sought to punish, instead of listening to the authority in which it should have held a military judgment so enlightened, and the unhesitating confidence which it should have felt that the patriotism, the bravery, and love of distinction itself of Gen. SCOTT, would not fail to urge him on to accomplish, at the earliest possible moment, the preparations necessary to bring him into the field in a manner that would secure in action those supplies and aids without which valor must fail of every thing but its own destruction.

All this being now plainly a thing that is to be considered as having come to pass, we revert with pleasure to the following judicious article, which we treasured up for the occasion now arrived.—It is from the Lynchburg Virginian, the worth, candor, and sense of whose Editor are well known:

"Mr. Hannegan, the other day, moved in the Senate for information why Gen. Taylor did not advance into Mexico.—The resolution was not adopted. There is evidently great impatience felt at Washington, under his inactivity, justified though it be by considerations growing out of the want of supplies and means of transportation. The Administration, closing its eyes to the way, is anxious for a dash into the enemy's country. This it wishes partly from the hope of reflected eclat, but mostly in order that Gen. Scott's views as the time at which effective operations could be commenced may be proved erroneous. We believe events will vindicate his military sagacity. We suppose it would not be contemplated to march into Mexico without a strong force of mounted men, and it is pretty certain the regiments of that arm cannot reach the Rio Grande, and be sufficintly recruited, much before the period indicated in Gen. Scott's letter. For the military reputation of the country, a retrograde movement is much to be deprecated, and better far that Gen. Taylor shoul remain in masterly inactivity' until he is fully ready to commence the campaign in an efficient manner, than to advance and have to fall back upon his supplies. We are persuaded great efforts have been made it urge Gen. Taylor to proceed. But we hope he knows too well what is due to his own reputation, and to the safety and comfort of his gallant troops, to suffer himself to be induced to take up his line of march before every thing is fully prepared. The mere handling of troops in the presence of an enemy constitutes but a fractional part of the duty and cares of a commander. Let any one read the despatches of the Duke of Wellington, duing his Peninsular career, and he will see that supplies and transportation, the commissariat and quartermaster's department, are the constant subjects of his anxiety and complaints. To display the highest principles of strategy in the presence of French armies, commanded by such men as Junot, Marmont, Massenna, or Soult, or to fight the battles of Talavara Salamanco, or Vittoria, was an agreeable relief from the constant and harassing cares of concentrating, even in a friendly country, the necessary food for his men, and the mules and wagons required for their transportation. These are considerations which do not strike the mind of people generally when they read of a campaign. The soldier is considered as a sort of heroic being, who rises superior to the vulgar necessities of eating and drinking, and the General is supposed to have nothing to but to doplace in the field, in a certain manuer, long lines of troops.

"It must be borne in mind that the left bank of the Rio Grande, though claimed by us, is virtually an enemy's country, and that between it and the Nueces is a desert. Texas, being a planting country, and thinly populated, cannot furnish any thing for the army in the way of subsistence. General Taylor may, in fact be considered as already carrying on the war five hundred miles in an enemy's country, since New Orleans is his nearest point from which to derive supplies. The difficulties of subsisting his troops will increase in a geometrical ratio as he advances. At Matamoras, he is within thirty miles of a port of debarkation. Suppose him at Monterey, and we may estimate the trouble he will have in transporting his supplies 250 miles over what cannot be called, in any just sense, a road."

Equally appropriate to the moment are the reflections of another Southern paper—the *Eutaw* (Alabama) *Advertiser*. We know not its politics; nor do we suppose just and spirited sentiments so confined to a single side that the paper may not be a Democratic one. Speaking of General Scot's recent correspondence with the War Department, it say:

"General Scott has rendered distinguished service to his country in the tented field. He bears upon him the scars of wounds received in battle. He has shed his blood, and was ready to lay down his life for his country. And in an unfortunate moment, betrayed by the impulsive sensitiveness of the generous soldier, he wrote a letter containing one or two imprudent expressions, which have been caught up the press, and the changes rung upon them throughout the whole country. The veteran soldier is made the butt for the ridicule of those who were listening to the lullaby of their nurses when he was standing the shock of embattled hosts. Newspaper buffoons, libellous editors, and low partisan slanderers are spitting their slime and venom on the hero of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. And the people, shame on them, applaud this dirty work of vilification. They laugh at the low jest, and reward the poltrons with smiles instead of hisses. We detest the actors, and pity the spectators who can look, without scorn, upon this disgraceful farce—this monstrous attempt to make a noble soldier ridiculous in the eyes or his countrymen. We trust that there is generous patriotism enough to rebuke this foul ingratitude, and to teach these mockers that the illustrious services of years are not to be outweighed by the venial indiscretions of a hasty pen."

How stands, then, the fact? Clearly, that with all those efforts to which the Administration has been urged by the obvious fact *that it had voluntarily staked itself against the veteran and able commander-in-chief*, and must *stan or a fall* as to any excuse for its conduct towards him, according as it did or did not accomplish, at no matter what expense, *a much earlier movement in Mexico than he pronounced possible*, the first of september will still find our army on the banks of the Rio Grande.

Nor is it, meantime, to be forgotten that, even at the cost of giving serious umbrage to two States that were foremost in their zeal honorably to rush to the aid of General TAYLOR, the President has been obliged to vindicate, in another great point, the judgment of General SCOTT. The one thought that the militia already called out for a short service could not be used for this invasion: the other insisted that the main movement itself should be regulated, as to time, in subordination to the the term of service of these troops: and the War department itself has dismissed the very troops in question!

Nor must we here omit to cite another document, amusingly enough furnished by the *Union* itself, a few days since, to prove, in confutation of the letter which we had copied from the Baltimore *Argus*, that General Taylor had little or no resistance to expect, and looked upon his triumphant advance to "the halls of the Montezumas" with an eye the most sanguine. That journal introduces and vaunts as follows another letter:

"The Columbus Times, of Georgia, gives a long and interesting account from Matamoras of the 31st July, the very date of this letter from Camargo. The Georgia letter is writen by Adjutant Forsyth, of the Gorgia regiment. He describes the scene of the battles and his arrival at Matamoras with such graphic vivacity that, if we can find room for the whole letter, we shall lay it before our readers. We content ourselves, for the present, with the following extract. (The reader will see how lightly old 'Rough and Ready' speaks of a rencontre with the enemy. Instead of expecting Paredes, with his advancing legions and connon, Gen. T. apprehends that the Mexicans will not give him an opportunity of meeting them at all.)"—Union.

Then follows the Adjutant's letter; and in this we beg the reader's particular attention to what is repeated as the conversation of Gen. Taylor:

"In the morning we found Gen. Twigg's wagon waiting for us, and, having donned our best military harness to call on the General-in-chief, we enjoyed General Twigg's capital breakfast, and thence proceeded to General Taylor's camp. The regular army is miserably supplied with tents. Some companies have not a rag to protect them from the weather. We approached one of the shabbiest we saw, and were told that was General Taylor's. The old gentlemen was sitting outside, under a scrub of a tree, on a block bench, conversing with Major Monroe and the Qurtermaster of the post. He received us politely, but without the least ceremony or fuss, and fell straight to talking. Now, although the General-in-chief does not possess very remarkable colloquial powers, it was pleasant to hear him. He seemed to have no secrets; talked of his plans and prospects; said we should all go ahead very soon; he was moving the regulars to Camargo; the volunteers should follow; should go himself in two days; wanted to end the war speedily; spoke of the inadequacy of the transportation to his force; said we should whip the enemy every where we met him; the difficulty was, he was afraid we couldn't find him; though if he could get to Luis Potosi, he he could end the war; did'nt know whether he could go so far; he had yet to explore the country, and learn its capability for feeding an army; that an army could only march a certain distance from the water communication affording it supplies, thought that Vera Cruz and Tampico were the points of attack: & that the only prospect of terminating the war without the compulsory process of whipping the Mexicans was through the mediation of France or England."

Now, what does the plain-spoken, straitforward old soldier really say?—That he meams to advance, and wants to end the war; that his means of transportation were bad; that we should whip the enemy—if we could find him; that he'd end the war—if he could get to San Luis Potosi; that he did'nt know if he could; that he was a stanger in the country; that he could'nt go far from the stream furnishing his supplies; that Vera Cruz and Tampico were the points to attack; (not Monterey;) and that if we didn't "whip" Mexico, we should have to make peace with her!

Such is the encouraging prospect put forth by the Government organ to justify the disregard of Gen. Scott's counsel, and the Executivv impatience at his not marching against Mexico before an army could be got ready.

[From the N. Y. Herald.

Highly Important from Havanna and Mexico.

The Departure of Santa Anna for Vera Cruz—Another Revolution in Mexico —The Preparation to carry on the War with the United States—Mexican Letters of Marque granted, &c.

The packet ship Adelaide, Capt. Adams, arrived here yesterday from Havana, whence she sailed on the 9th inst.

We have received by her full files of the Faro Industrial, and the Diario de la Habana to the 9th, and El Republicano, the Vera Cruz Indicator, and El Monitor Republicano of Mexico to the 1st inst.

The news thus received is of a highly important character.

The English Mail steamer had arrived at Havana from Vera Cruz.

She brought Intelligence of a revolution in Mexico in favor of Santa Anna.

Soon after the arrival of the steamer, Generals Santa Anna, Almonte, and Rejon left Havana in the British steamer Arab, chartered for that purpose, to take them to Vera Cruz, and they are now probably at the latter place.

It appears that the city of Mexico and the city of Vera Cruz had both declared for Santa Anna.

The Indicator of Vera Cruz, of 31st July, states that that city had pronounced in favor of the plan of Guadalajara, with some additions, that Generals Landero and Perez led the movement: the troops of the fortress of San Juan d'Ulloa, also adhered to the plan. The likeness of General Santa Anna was carried through the streets, causing great enthusiasm and rejoicing.

The El Republicano has several columns of individual voluntary subscriptions, to aid in carrying on the war with the United States.

General Paredes was to leave the city of Mexico on the 29th July, to take command of the troops on the frontier.

It is rumored in the city of Mexico, that the different heads of the departments, especially that of the Minister of War, are changing the clerks or secretaries of their respective departments every two or three days.

The renunciation of the present secretaries of the different departments is now admitted, and they will leave their posts as soon as President Paredes delivers the views of Government to Gen. Bravo.

Despatch to Gen. Tornel, Minister of War, from Paredes.

MARIANO PAREDES, General of Division and President of the Mexican Republic, to the inhabitants thereof:—

Be it known, that the national extraordinary congress has decreed, and the executive sanctioned, the following articles:

Art. 1. The government is authorised to vary or change the organization of the army, according as they may think most convenient.

Art. 2. To be able to name without any after approbation superior officers as a reward for distinguished actions in the present campaign.

Art. 3. As regards the estimates for the maintenance of the troops, at the same price, preference to be given to national productions.

ART. 4. THAT THERE BE FORMED AND GRANTED LETTERS OF MARQUE, TO ACT AGAINST THE COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ANASTASIO BUSTAMENTE,
President.

Manuel Larrainsor, J. Francisco Serrano, } Secretaries.

It is ordered that this decree be published, circulated, and obeyed.

Palace of the Mexican government, July 24, 1846.

MARIANA PAREDES Y ARRILAGA.

The antecedent decree was unanimously agreed to in the General Congress on the 20th July.

The government throws itself in the arms of the people to save the republic, and to preserve the independence of the nation and republican principles, from being sacrificed by their northern invaders. The government firmly believes the effort will be successful.

The troubles of the citizens of Mexico on the Rio Grande, are alluded to in the presses of the country, and with much apparent bitterness against the United States.

The citizens of Mexico are called on, in general terms, to rise EN MASSE, and repel their invaders.

The government are sending, with all despatch, extensive war supplies of all descriptions to Monterey, to be at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

Juan Nepomuceno de la Garza, to all the inhabitants of the department Nuevo Leon:—

It requires all those capable of bearing arms from 18 to 50 years of age, to unite in the defence of that department, and of the national territory, invaded by the enemy's forces; for this purpose a report of the inhabitants of each town will be immediately made. This force is to be called the local militia force of Nuevo Leon. It is not only to defend the towns when invaded, but to march wherever required against the enemy. Its object being to defend, at any and every cost, the integrity of the national territory, invaded and occupied in part by the troops of the United States.

So far as we are able to discover, there appears to be a general relief from all internal commotion or expected revolution. Unanimity prevails among the citizens, in consequence of a general desire to repel the forces of the United States.

A letter was received from the Governor of Nuevo Leon, that 6000 Americans had appeared in that department, under their second in command, and that he had informed the government he had ordered all the forces of that department to be sent against them.

Decree of Paredes, under date of the 10th July, Grants as ports of entry for foreign commerce, during the blockade of the Mexican ports by the navy of the United States, Tuxpam Goatzacoalcos, Tobo Lamarina, and Tecoluta, in the Gulf, and Mansanillo, on the Pacific. In these ports, provisionary officers are to be established for the benefit of merchants.

The Faro Industrial, of the 8th August, says:—"Besides the intelligence published yesterday, dates from Monterey of the 24th of June, state that the fortifications of that place progress rapidly; that martial law prevailed, as well as great enthusiasm against their invaders.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 20.

NEWS FROM SANTA FE.

INDEPENDENCE, August 13, 1846.

We are in possession to-day of further news from the prairies. Our townsman, Mr. Samuel Rallston, has just returned from Santa Fe, after an unprecedented trip of eighty days. He, in company with Messrs. Weick, Blummer and others, left here with their goods in May, and arrived in Santa Fe, making a journey of forty days. After completing their arrangements, a small company, consisting of Messrs. Rallston and Hill of our place, and Mr. Hutchison and John McKnight, from Chihuahua started in, and are now here, in thirty-seven days from Santa Fe.

Previously to Mr. Rallston's departure there was a good deal of excitement created by the numerous reports in circulation respecting our troops. Expresses have been sent out in every direction by the Governor and private citizens, to ascertain their truth, but many of them, after being out two or three days, returned, having learned nothing satisfactory.

The whole country is in a state of alarm. Farmers adjoining Santa Fe are driving their stock into the mountains, securing their possessions, and putting themselves in a position that they can be out of harm's way at a moment's warning. Provender of every description is exceedingly scarce (there not having been a rain for nearly three months,) the vegetation is nearly exhausted. Our informant thinks the troops will have some difficulty in securing enough for the maintenance of their animals even for a month.

Provisions must of necessity also be very hard to get, and unless some other means of securing them be found out than such as was anticipated previous to their departure, they will be in a very bad way this winter. It was pretty certainly known before they left, that there would not be even a show of fight on the part of the Mexicans, unless a very small force was sent along at first, for the assertion of the Governor was made, and word sent to Gen. Kearney by our informants to that effect; and he further says that if a respectable force comes upon him, he shall immediately abandon the country and remove south of the Rio del Norte.

The common people, and especially the Puebla Indians are averse to fighting the Americans; for an order for volunteers from the Governor met with no response from them at all, and he has now not more than three hundred soldiers in Santa Fe, miserably clad and poorly fed. Neither were any soldiers to be had below, for Chihuahua had not and could not furnish any, and Mr. McKnight says that there is no probability of any been gotten there. Some of the traders had arrived at Santa Fe, but no business being done, they had gone below.

Speyers had bought out all the Governor's wagons and goods, and other small lots of goods from traders, and gone on. Mr. Wm. McKnight, Webb and Doane had also gone. Gen. Kearney and all the troops and traders had passed up the Arkansas to Bent's Fort. The company of Armijos, going out from here, were met at different points, progressing slowly.—Mr. William Magoffin at or near Arkansas; Samuel Magoffin, a little nearer, this way, and Gentry and others at Council Grove, and some others, still this side.

Almost every day provision wagons were seen upon the road, wending their way along; carcasses of horses, oxen and buffalo were strewed along at intervals. The great scarcity of water so frequently spoken of, proves to be a fabrication. On this side of the Arkansas there is grass and water in sufficient abundance for all that have or may go out.

Col. Prices regiment was met, just getting fairly into the plains, about two or three days' ride from the Fort. This is all the news I can gather for you now—there will be an express to the garrison to-day or to-morrow; he ought to have been there before, but his animals broke down. Through him, probably, you will hear more particularly.

Earthquake.

The Boston Transcript of Tuesday says:—At exactly three minutes before five o'clock this morning, the shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt in all parts of our city, accompanied by a rumbling sound resembling that caused by the passage of a train of railroad cars across a short bridge. The shock was so severe as to shake houses, and even the furniture inside of them, and we have heard of several persons having been awakened by the shaking of their beds. This shock seems to have extended in almost every direction, and we hear of its having been felt in almost every place within 50 or 60 miles of us. At Jamaica Plains, a chimney was shaken down; in Worcester the door-bells of two houses were rung. In Braintree, Dedham, Concord, and various other places, we hear of its being felt.

A smart shock accompanied with much rumor and a rumbling noise ten or fifteen minutes in duration, was felt in Newburyport this morning at precisely 5 o'clock.

The Boston Traveller says:—"We have heard from Cambridge, Newton, Lynn, Nahant, Salem, Beverly, Westboro' and Worcester, and in these places the houses were shaken, windows and doors rattled, bells were rung, and the slumbering were waked up. The vibrations do not appear to have been preceded or attended by that rumbling sound which usually accompanies earthquakes. The sound as it appeared to us, was more like that produced by the sudden and violent motions of a person in an adjoining room or in the chamber overhead. Some say there were two or three successive shocks, but to us it rather appeared like one continued jar or shock of considerable violence. The magnetic intensity at the Observatory at Cambridge was greatly disturbed by the shock. The vibrations appeared to be in a direction north and south and to have continued for a second or two. We shall look with interest for news from South America, which will probably bring us the intelligence of a severe earthquake in that section of the world, the effect of which we have slightly felt.

THE SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, September 8, 1846.

Whig and Antimasonic County Meeting.

One of the largest county meetings ever witnessed in Somerset, was held at the Court House, on Tuesday evening the 1st September. The court house was crammed, and some persons were compelled even to remain outside. The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers :—

President. JOHN BELL, Esq.,

Vice Presidents. GEO. A. CLARKE, DANIEL LEPLEY, HENRY LANDIS, AARON SCHRACK, MARK ROSS, ADAM MOWRY, JOHN CRITCHFIELD, BENJAMIN KIMMEL and JOHN HARTZELL.

Secretaries. *William Myers. H. B. Barnes, Curtis Kooser* and *John H. Snyder.*

S. W. Pearson, Thomas Hanna, John Duncan, John C. Kurtz, Peter Putman, Jost. J. Stutzman, William Reel, Henry Chorpenning, W. F. Countryman, Moses Lambert, John Boucher, John Hanna, Samuel Kimmel and George Weller, were then appointed a committee to prepare resolutions, who, after some time, reported the following, which were adopted without a dissenting voice. During the absence of the Committee, the Hon. ANDREW STEWART, addressed the meeting in his usual happy style—but did not conclude his remarks until after the committee had reported.

RESOLVED. That the measures introduced into Congress & carried out by the administration of James K. Polk, are subversive of good government, at war with the best interests of our country, and will inevitably destroy the industrial energies of the nation. The acquisition of Texas has plunged us into a war, brought on by the sole act, of the Executive without consulting Congress, for the benefit of the southern slave holders, that will create an enormous national debt, and be productive of no earthly benefit to the nation at large, enabling the administration to give fat contracts to its pampered favorites at the expense of the peoples treasure and giving the preponderance in the councils of the nation to the slave holding interest. The repeal of the Tariff act of August 1842 is an act striking at the very vitality of the country. It destroys our home markets for agricultural products, reduces the price of labor, makes us dependent upon foreign manufacturers for our fabrics, shuts our work shops, opens our American markets for the produce of the European farmers, & exhausts the specie currency of the country to pay for our imports.

RESOLVED, That the passage of the Sub-treasury bill, a measure thrice rejected by the people of the United States, exhibits a palpable disregard of the popular will that should consign its supporters to political infamy. It is the introduction of that obnoxous distinction which gives gold to the office holder, and a depreciated paper currency to the people. It will require a large portion of the specie of the country to carry on the operations of the government, the balance will be taken out of the country to pay for our increased imports under the British Tariff act, and then the people will have nothing but depreciated paper to answer their business transactions. And at the same moment of passing this subtreasury act compelling the people to pay *specie to the Government* they passed another act authorizing the Government to issue and put in circulation *ten millions of rag money* and paper currency, called *treasury notes* with which the country is being inundated.

RESOLVED, That we heartily approve of the patriotic course of the whigs in Congress in condemning the acts of the administration relative to the Mexican war, "this miserable war" as Calhoun calls it, in defiance of that dastardly spirit, which charges, as enemies of their country, all who repudiating and rejecting the anti-democratic and odious doctrine of monarchies, "that the King can do no wrong" have dared to denounce the unconstitutional acts of the Federal Executive.

RESOLVED, That it is to the unconstitutional annexation of Texas which was to be effected without blood, which was to "extend the area af freedom," and "furnish a market for our surplus manufactures" that we are indebted for the blood and treasure now being spilt and expended in a Foreign war, for the extension of the curse of slavery over a large and free territory, and for the passage of a British Tariff bill which will ruin the manufacturing, agricultural and mechanical interests of the country.

RESOLVED, That the exultations of the British to be found in the columns of many of their papers lavishing praise upon the Polk party, headed in "staring capitals as follows" "Progress of Free Trade" "Response from the United States" "The monopolists floored" "Lasting friendship between England and the United States secure" and declaring that the report of the passage of this "Anglo Tariff" bill is the best piece of news which one of our vessels ever carried to this country," clearly indicates which party in this this country, ought to be called "the British party."

RESOLVED, That therefore the Loco foco party is a British party, their policy is a British policy, and calculated to benefit British labor and British capital, instead of our own.

RESOLED. That this is shown by the fact, that a British agent of British manufacturers, with specimens of British goods, was allowed for months to occupy a chamber of the capitol of the American people, for the express and avowed purpose of influencing the legislature of this nation to modify its Laws so as to favor the manufacturers and laborers of England.

RESOLVED, That this is farther shown by the fact that the same men who thus permitted foreigners to exhibit their foreign goods under the roof of the Capitol, who visited and encouraged this exhibition of foreign goods, refused to visit the great American fair for the exhibition of American manufacturers in a building, erected at their own expense, and the official paper of this administration sneered at it as a '*menagerie*' & a '*bagatelle*' and now openly declare that if "Home Leagues" are adopted as was proposed by our representative Mr. Stewart to prefer American to foreign manufactures they would form *counter leagues* to prefer foreign manufactures, "to TOUCH NOTHING AMERICAN."

RESOLVED, That it is still farther proved by the repeal of the tariff of 1842, and the passage of the late bill, which leaves a higher duty on the raw material than it does on the manufactured goods, thus directly discriminating against American and in favor of foreign labor.

RESOLVED, That the true character of the present administration is exhibited in the circumstance that while it prosecutes an offensive war against a week & feeble nation for a teritory to which our title is at least doubtful, it yields to England an equal extent of territory to which it had declared our title "clear and unquestioable;"

RESOLVED, That the following declaration of the Montreal Courier, that "as Englishmen we, of course, are pleased that the Tariff is abolished, as taken in conjunction with our abolition of the corn laws, it will open an immense market for us—but if we were Americans, we should certainly be Tariff men," ought to bring the blush of shame upon the cheek of every man, who aided to abolish the whig Tarifl of 1842.

RESOLVED, That the following extracts from Southern Locofoco papers are grossly insulting to the great mass of our opponents in this State, who, whatever may have been the extent of fraud practised upon them by their leaders, are nevertheless honest in their support of the protective policy and we now call upon them to rebuke this insolence of the South by voting hereafter for true Tariff men of the North. Read the extracts, fellow democrats of the rank and file, and judge for yourselves. From the Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle and Sentinel:—"The wailings of the Pennsylvania Democracy in reference to the passage of the Tariff, and that too by the casting vote of Mr. Dallas, (indirectly) are loud and deep. They proclaim that they are victims of a base political intrigue, and vent their wrath in no unqualified terms. But what does all this prove? Nothing more or less than that the Pennsylvania Democracy, are distinguished above all others in knavery and stupidity. The intelligent portion of the party have not been duped or deceived—they KNEW that they were engaged in endeavoring to perpetrate a most gross fraud upon the people, when they were persuading them that Mr. Polk was a better Tariff man than Mr. Clay. But the baseness of the act did not stay their efforts—they were struggling for the spoils, & with them the means were justified by the object gained. How was it with the people, those who were imposed upon? do they not stultify themselves by the admission that they were deceived? Most assuredly. They were addressed in primary assembles by men of every vocation—they were appealed to by the press, and the principles of Mr. Polk through his whole political life were portrayed in bold characters—all, all in vain. They preferred to become the willing instruments of political knaves, and in their distress, they complain of having been deceived and betrayed! well be it so, it serves them right—they deserve all they have received in the passage of the Tariff bill" (of 1846.) "And in our opinion deserve not the sympathies of any portion of the American people,. From the "Hickory Herald" published in Polk's neighborhood in Tennessee:—"Now in the face of Mr. Polk's speeches votes and acts against the Protective System throughout a long and brilliant career, in the teeth of his letter to Kane, advocating the Revenue principle, of his Inaugural, and finally his Message to Congress, the man or set of men, the State or part of a State, who could still be so ignorant of his views as to think him a friend of a Protective, and not a Revenue Tariff, are so grossly stupid—so destitute of common sense, so perfectly full of all the qualities of the ASS, that they are incapable of self government."

Remember, fellow citizens of Pennsylvania of every party, the above is the language of the Polk Free Trade party of the South—the kind of insult they use towards the Tariff party of this State.

RESOLVED, That if the leaders of the Polk party in this State deserve the above denunciation and abuse at the hands of their brethren of the South, we are justified in using the strongest epithets of indignant rebuke against George M. Dallas, the arch Traitor to the best interests of Pennsylvania, who in the language of senator Cameron, has proved recreant to his trust and dishonored the State that gave him birth.

RESOLVED, That as we are disposed to give credit to whom credit is due, we take pleasure in recording the fact that the entire delegation from Pennsylvania except the traitor Wilmot, voted to sustain the Tariff of 1842, and that Senator Camcron is especially deserving of praise for the manly stand he took and maintained in the Senate and we here extend the hand of fellowship to all who will join us in the rallying cry, raised by that Senator, and our indomitable Stewart of "Repeal," "Repeal," "Repeal," of the British Tariff of 1846.

RESOLVED. That there is one bright exception to the dark array of Southern Free traders, to be found in the person of Senator Haywood, of North Carolina, who preferred to resign rather than vote for this British Bill, which he characterized as an "experimental tariff"—"a new, unwise and sectional Tariff" (for the benefit of the South only)—a bill "to revolutionize at once, and without time for deliberation, or opportunity to amend the act, all the past experience of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson."

RESOLVED, That the Whig members of Congress last session covered themselves and the party with glory in coming up in solid phalanx to sustain the American Tariff of 1842, with but a single exception in each house—an honest free trader, of Alabama and a Senator from Tennessee, under instructions from a Locofoco Legislature.

RESOLVED, That the too successful opposition made by almost the entire Polk party to the patriotic proposition and efforts of our able representative, Mr. Stewart, to raise the wages of the Private soldiers in the army from $7 to $10 per month, and to reduce the pay of Members of Congress, exposes the barefaced assumption of that party, that they are the especial friends of the volunteers and the People.

RESOLVED, That the corruptions which have long existed in the board of Canal Commissioners call loudly for a change in that board, and appeal strongly to the people to elect the nominee of the Whig party.

RESOLVED, That in Gen. James M. Power, the candidate of the Whigs for Canal Commissioner, we have a man eminently qualified for the station, by his long experience on the public works, and by the sterling integrity of his character, and should receive the support of every man in Pennsylvania who is in favor of reform and economy in the management of our public improvements, and who is opposed to the corruptions and extravagancies of the present board.

RESOLVED, That we earnestly and respectfully urge upon every friend of good government—every friend of American Industry—every farmer who desires a market at home for the produce of his farm—every one opposed to the British tariff act possed at the last session of Congress, and every one in favor of the American Tariff of 1842, to turn out at the coming election and to make an energetic effort to retrieve the country from the disasters which have been brought upon it by the administration of James K. Polk. We call upon the yeomanry of the indomitable Star of the West, to come up to the rescue once more and serve the country by again returning that well-tried champion of protection to American industry—the Hon. ANDREW STEWART.—triumphantly to Congress, and thus express our approbation of his course during the past, and sustain and strengthen him at the approaching session in his efforts to repeal the odious and destructive British Tariff Bill of 1846.

The following were then offered by A. J. Ogle, Esq., when Mr. Stewart resumed his remarks, and after he had concluded the preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously.

WHEREAS, It is the policy and declared purpose of the late tariff law to destroy the productions of American industry, to make way for those of foreign countries,

AND WHEREAS, The Secretary of the Treasury has in his official report to Congress repeatedly denounced "the substitution of American rival fabricks for foreign goods" as ruinous to the revenue, declaring that we must take more British manufactures, otherwise England would not have "specie to spare" for Southern Cotton.

AND WHEREAS, Great Britain while she takes 40 millions of dollars worth of southern cotton annually, takes less than one quarter of a millions worth of all flour, grain and breadstuffs produced in the United States.

AND WHEREAS, It is the declared purpose of the late tariff to increase the revenue by reducing the duties on Iron, coal and many other articles more than one half,

AND as the purpose of thus increasing the revenue by reducing the duties one half, can be accomplished only by more than doubling our imports, and of course destroying to that extent our present American supply, AND, as a necessary consequence ruining our home markets for agriculture, destroying the employments of labor in every department of the national industry, and robbing our country of the last dollar of specie to pay for what we can and ought to supply at home. Regarding, as we do, this whole system of reducing duties to increase revenue, the substitution of ad valorem for specific duties, and the erection of warehouses for the accommodation of foreign importers as a settled and combined system of British and Southern policy introduced and adopted for the purpose of bringing the free labor of the Northern and Western States under a worse than Colonial bondage to the British and the slave holders of the South.

THEREFORE, As the only means left to defend ourselves against this destructive system, to save our country from impending ruin, to support our own manufactures, mechanics, farmers and working men, to keep our money in circulation at home instead of sending it abroad to support and enrich foreign labor instead of our own,

BE IT RESOLVED, That we will on all occasions give a decided preference to the productions of our own country, and abstain from the use of foreign and especially British goods, wherever the article, or a substitute for it can be furnished at home, and we pledge ourselves to adhere to this resolution, till the British act of the last session is repealed and the protective system is restored.

The following was then offered and adopted also unanimously.

RESOLVED, That we have undiminished confidence in the talents and integrity of "our own Andy" our present able representative in Congress, and that we will esteem it a duty as well as a privilege to prove our gratitude for his unwearied efforts to save us from the ruinous effects of the British Tariff, by re-electing him with a largely increased majority.

At the close of the meeting the President made some pertinent and impressive remarks, after which it was

RESOLVED, That the proceedings be published in the "Somerset Herald," and that other Whig papers be requested to copy.

The meeting then adjourned.

Important from Vera Cruz. via Havanna.

FRIGATE POTOMAC ASHORE.

New York, Aug. 20, 1846.

The ship Adelaide, Adams, sailed from Havanna on the 9th July and arrived here this day. A special messenger from Vera Cruz came passenger in the steam packet to Havanna, with letters to Santa Anna, informing him that the citizens and military of Vera Cruz had declared for him. Santa Anna, Almounte and Bejon, immediately took passage in the British steamer Arab, and proceeded privately to Vera Cruz.

On the 8th of July, in the night, Commodore Conner's ship, the Potomac, got aground at Green Isle. By heaving the guns overboard, she got off and proceeded to Pensocola to be repaired.

There was no sickness in the American fleet.

The Truxton and Perry were off Havanna, but had no communication with the shore; as the yellow fever was prevailing on the island.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

In the bustle of the coming local elections, says the North American, we trust that the great State issue upon which Pennsylvanians are called upon to decide, will not be forgotten. State organization is essential to a just and effective action by the people on the great issues before them. The Canal Board is now more powerful in its control of the destinies of the State than the Executive; and the struggle is FOR THE STATE. The voice of Pennsylvania finds, on that issue, its first utterance on the Tariff question.—Mr. Foster is the candidate renominated against the will of his own party by the corrupt exercise of the patronage of the Canal Board; he runs as the opponent in rotation of office and the foe of the Tariff. The State may be carried by a majority of 10,000 against him; but to effect so glorious a result—one so pregnant with future triumph—organization, action and energy are necessary.

THE KENTUCKY TRIUMPH.

The Lexington Observer states that the full returns of the recent election for members of the Legislature have been received at the office of the Secretary of State, and that parties in the next Legislature are divided as follows: In the Senate the Whigs have 26 members and the Locos 12; in the House of Representatives, the Whigs have 64 and the Locos 36 members—giving the Whigs a majority on joint ballot of forty-two!—Last year the Whigs had a majority of thirty-two on joint ballot.

The Independent Treasury.

The constitutional treasury law went into operation in the Treasury Department on Friday last. A deposit in gold and silver to the amount of some $3,000 was made by Mr. Burke, the Commissioner of patents, and some $15,000 of treasury notes by Major Nourse, acting register. An emission of about $200,000 in notes of $50 and $100, will be made as rapidly as the officers can sign their names —Washington Union.

THE DEAD ALIVE.

At Shreveport, in this State, says the Bayou Sara (La.) Leger, an old negro man, belonging to Mr. Bowman, of this place, supposed to be dead, was conveyed to the graveyard, but made a noise in the coffin as they were putting him in the grave. The coffin was opened and he was found to be living, and conveyed home.

MURDERS.

The editor of the New Orleans Picayune has seen a letter from a reaponsible source, dated Fort Washti, July 28th stating that a party of thirty persons left Fort Smith Ark., three weeks previous, for California. From reports which had come in from the prairies, no doubt was entertained that the whole company had been murdered by the Camanches.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

The official returns of the Indiana election, as stated in the State Sentinel, give the following result:

	Whig	Loco
Senate,	24	26
House,	53	47
Joint Ballot,	77	73

Cotton Crop.

The New Orleans papers contain very discouraging accounts of the Cotton crops. The army-worm was committing sad havoc in every direction.

IOWA STATE.

It appears by the Burlington Hawk Eye, that the people of Iowa have accepted the State Constitution by a majority of about three hundred.

Poor House Directors.

We have been requested to suggest the names of the following gentlemen for Poor House Directors.

Absalom Casebeer,
George Chorpenning, Sr.
Jonas Keim.

CORONER.

ISAAC FRIEDLINE, of Lavansville, is recommended as a candidate for the office of Coroner, by many voters of

PAINT TOWNSHIP.

AUDITOR.

SAMUEL J. LICHTY, of Somerset township, in recommended for county Auditor by STONYCREEK.

AUDITOR.

RR. ROW:—GEORGE WELLER, Esq., of Brothersvalley Township, is recommended as a suitable person for county Auditor. Many citizens of Milford.

ASSEMBLY.

IN accordance with the wish of numerous friends, I submit myself to the voters of Somerset county as a candidate for the *ASSEMBLY* at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit their support. GEO. MOWRY.

Somerset, Aug. 25.

ASSEMBLY.

I am again before my fellow citizens of Somerset county as a candidate for the ASSEMBLY. Grateful for the confidence already bestowed upon me, I will only add that if elected I will represent them faithfully.

JOHN R. EDIE.

Somerset sept. 1, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the suggestion of numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

SHERIFF.

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JACOB CUSTER.

Rockingham Furnace, June 23, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing general ellection, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected, I will perform the duies of the office with fidelity.

SOLOMON KNEE,

may 26 1846,

Sheriffalty.

To the voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the vote I received on a previous occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF,** at the ensuing electon. Shou'd I be so fortunate as to be elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

june 16, '46. JACOB C. SPEICHER

SHERIFFALTY

TO THE VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

AT the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for **SHERIFF,** at the ensuing election. Should I be elected, I pledge my utmost abilities for the faithful discharge of all the duties of the office. JOHN O. KIMMEL.

may 19, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JAMES PARSON.

Somerset tp. May 19, 1846.

Sheriffality.

To the electors of Somerset County:

FELLOW CITIZENS: — Thankful for the very liberal support received on a former occasion, I again offer myself as a candidate for

SHERIFF,

and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office correctly.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

Jenner tp. July 14, 1846.

Commissioner.

FELLOW CITIZENS; Through the solicitations of numerous friends throughout the county, I offer myself to your consideration for re-election.—Should I receive a majority of your votes you may expect the duties of the office to be faithfully and efficiently performed.

FREDERICK WEIMER.

Somerst, May 26, 1846.

COMMISSIONER.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

AT the solicitation of numerous friends throughout the county, I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for

COMMISSIONER,

at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with impartiality.

SAMUEL GAUMER.

Southampton tp, Aug. 25, '46

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the solicitation of a number of friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

COMMISSIONER,

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with impartiality.

WM. F. DIVELY,

Berlin, June 23, 1846.

COMMISSIONER.

TO THE VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for **County Commissioner,** at the ensuing election, and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, I shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability.

JOHN P. H. WALKER,

Addison tp, july 28, 1846.

COMMISSIONER.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

I OFFER myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the office of

COMMISSIONER,

Sould I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your sufferages I pledge myself to the performance of the duties of the office with impartiality and fidelity.

JACOB LAMBERT (of J.)

Stonycreek tp, May, 26, '46.

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, — I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

County Commissioner

at the ensuing election; and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability.

JOHN MONG.

Stonycreek tp. June 2, 1846.

BLANK

PROMISORY NOTES,

For sale at this Office.

Blank Deeds.

A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale

AT THIS OFFICE

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,

HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.

Office in North end of Snyder's row, ately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq.

NOTICE.

Estate of John Wigle, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of John Wigle, late of Stonycreek township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he requests all persons indebted to said estate to attend at his residence, on Thursday the 1st of October next, prepared to settle, and those having claims against said estate, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

ABNER YODER.

Aug. 25, '46-6t* Adm'r

FRENCH BURR FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, and mill owners in particular, that he still continues to carry on the making of

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES

in the borough of Youngtown, Westmoreland county Pa. In addition to his old stock he has received a large number of choice Burr Blocks, from the east, with all other necessary materials, he will be able to manufacture Mill Stones of any size on the shortest notice. The subscriber thankful for the patronage he has heretofore received, he flatters himself from eleven years experience in his business together with keeping the most experienced workmen in his employ, that he can render general satisfaction, and that on the most liberal terms; he can and will sell as low as any manufactory in the western country.

Orders directed to the subscriber in Youngstown, Westmoreland county, Pa., punctually attended to.

JOHN TONER.

july 28, 1846,

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1846.

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
JAMES M. POWER,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS:
ANDREW STEWART,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

Religious Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the Disciples co-operating with the Church at Somerset will be held at Somerset, commencing the Friday before the second Lord's day in September, (1846.) A number of proclaimers of the Gospel are expected to be present.

The Meeting last Tuesday Evening.

The Whig and Antimasonic Meeting at the Court House last Tuesday evening was the largest county meeting we have witnessed in Somerset. The Court House was crowded to overflowing, and from the interest manifested by those present we feel warranted in saying that the people of this county are properly alive to the importance of taking immediate and active steps to counteract, as far as may be, the evils which are about to be inflicted upon the nation by Mr. Polk and those connected with him in the Government.

The Hon. ANDREW STEWART was present, and responded to a call from the meeting in a speech replete with sound argument and sarcastic humor—pointing out the true policy of the country, and showing up the Administration and its friends in Congress so clearly as to remove from the mind every doubt in regard to their purposes.

Mr. Stewart first paid a handsome compliment to the "Frosty Sons of Thunder," for their steady adherence to the American policy—a policy which had enabled the Government to pay off the war debt of 1812 and at the close of Gen. Jackson's administration left a surplus of forty millions in the Treasury—and then portrayed the character of the Polk administration and gave a pretty full history of the late session of Congress. He showed that the President and his Secretary of the Treasury had set out with a determination to prostrate the industry of the free States for the benefit of the South, and that they had accomplished their purpose in the passage of the British Bill regulating the duties upon imports. The Mexican war was shown to be the legitimate result of the annexation of Texas—commenced without the authority of Congress, and carried on for the two-fold purpose of extending the institution of Slavery and of giving "fat jobs" to a host of speculators, partizans of the Administration.

The humbuggery in which the Administration presses have engaged again since the passage of the British Tariff Bill was exposed and commented upon—and the people were warned once more against the machinations of a southern Aristocracy, leagued with a British Nobility, against the interests of the Northern Democracy. On this point Mr. Stewart's remarks were scathingly severe upon those demagogues who, while they flatter the poor man with sugared words of their love and regard for him, are engaged in carrying out a system of policy calculated to make him the servant of the European pauper and the slave of the Southern Negro.

Mr. Stewart drew a strong contrast between the old Jeffersonian Democracy, to which he said he had always held and still adhered, and that modern, British, Locofoco Democracy, set up by the South, which arrogates to itself all power over the affairs of the Union and is resolved to sacrifice all northern interests to the advancement of southern Slavery—thereby breaking down and subverting free government, and laying the foundations for a monarchy by the adoption of the one man power—deceiving and defrauding the people by making false promises and raising false issues—causing them to follow a phantom, the shadow of Democracy, while the substance is taken away. This modern, Locofoco Democracy, he said, had resolved itself into, and consisted now of nothing else than southern dictation and northern submission. He hoped to see an end of it: a glimmering of which was seen in the last hours of the late session of Congress, when the northern Democrats took a stand in favor of restricting slavery in the territory that was to be acquired by the two millions asked for by the Executive to make peace with Mexico by purchasing California.

Mr. Stewart affirmed that the ultimate effect of Mr. Polk's free trade revenue standard, which proposed to increase the revenue by reducing the duties, would, if carried out, degrade the now free and prosperous labor of this country to the miserable condition, moral and political, of the pauper labor of Europe, and build up a nobility, and finally a monarchy, upon the ruins of our free institutions.

In conclusion Mr. Stewart urged the people to abstain, as far as practicable, from the use of articles of foreign growth and manufacture, except such as do not come in competition with our own, and encouraged them to bear up under the approaching evils, brought on by the treachery of men in high places, and to persevere in their patriotic efforts to re-establish the Tariff of '42 and with it restore the prosperity of the country.

Mr. Stewart's remarks, we have no doubt, made a deep impression upon the assembled multitude, and opened the eyes of many who heretofore "went it blind" against the protective system—a system in the maintenance of which they, in common with all others in the non-slaveholding States, are so clearly and so deeply interested.

☞Gross rascality appears to have been practiced towards the volunteers who were recently discharged from the service. The New Orleans Courier of August 20th says: "This morning an officer of Col. Featherston's regiment informed us that his company was charged forty dollars for articles of clothing, which he ascertained, by inquiry at the clothing stores, could be purchased by retail at eleven!—by which means the men, so far from receiving any pay, were actually brought in debt!"

☞The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says a council of the Cabinet was held some days since, in which it was determined to take no further steps, diplomatic or belligerent in regard to Mexico, until the result of the revolution shall be known. The fleets are to remain inactive, and Gen. Taylor is to cruise to menace an invasion, until the new Santa Anna government shall be established.

☞We have not yet heard a good reason assigned why Mr. Weyand should be elected to Congress; but the following we think are *very* good reasons why he he should *not* be elected:—

If he is in favor of the Tariff of '42 he can't do one tithe as much toward having it restored as Mr. Stewart can; and if he goes for the Act of '46, he ought never to be entrusted with a seat in Congress by people residing in a free State.

Out at Last!

The Genius of Liberty has at length given us Mr. WEYAND's "whereabouts" in regard to the Tariff. It says:—

"Mr. Weyand views the Tariff law of "1842, as very unequal in its operation, "unjust and oppressive to the people "GENERALLY."

We thank the Genius for this item of information, for which we had asked repeatedly without receiving an answer.—But hear the Genius farther:—

"He is also in favor of the British Ta-"riff of 1846, as every American ought "to be, for it admits the produce of A-"MERICAN FARMERS into their country, "which before was prohibited."

The reader will readily perceive that the Genius has reference here to the Corn Laws of Great Britain, which form part of the FREE TRADE SYSTEM about being established between that nation and the United States by the British Ministry and the Polk Administration, and in consideration of which the British Tariff Act of 1846 was passed by the American Congress.

But the Genius is still more explicit in regard to what Mr. Weyand's course would be in case of his election to Congress:—

"He would (says the Genius) advocate "the Tariff law of 1846, which discrimi-"nates in favor of American industry, and "particularly in favor of Pennsylvania "interests."

Here, then, we have at last a clear and undisguised avowal of Mr. Weyand's opinion on this great question. He views the Tariff of 1842 as "unequal," "unjust and oppressive;" "is in favor of the British Tariff of 1846," and in the event of his election "would advocate the Tariff law of 1846." We shall therefore have no difficulty for the future in knowing where to find him.

Much obliged to you, Mr. Genius, for the information.

Free Trade Advocates.

The Genius of Liberty tells us that Mr. Weyand is an advocate of the Tariff of 1846, because it "discriminates in favor of American industry, and PARTICULARLY in favor of Pennsylvania interests." According to Mr. Weyand's view, then, our late Democratic Legislature, which passed resolutions against any alteration of the Tariff of 1842, and our two Democratic United States Senators and the ENTIRE Pennsylvania Delegation in Congress, (Wilmot excepted) who voted against the Tariff of 1846, went to destroy the PARTICULAR interests of their own State! If this be true—and we have the authority of the Genius for it—the People of Pennsylvania—their State Legislature—and their United States Senators and Members of Congress (Wilmot always excepted,) are all wrong; and Geo. M. Dallas, (who the Genius says "dug his political grave by giving the casting vote,") and Messrs. Wilmot and Weyand alone are right!

☞The Genius of Liberty, has a correspondent at Washington—possibly some hireling of the Administration, or, what is more likely, the British Agent who was there during the session exhibiting British goods—whose special business it seems to be, to bespatter Mr. STEWART with all sorts of personal abuse and vulgar epithets, designed to injure him in the estimation of his fellow citizens.

The writer says, at Washington Mr. Stewart is considered "semi-idiotic," and consequently must think the people who elected Mr. S. are all fools. Will the people of this district sanction such insolence—such a slander upon themselves and their Representative? Will they permit FOREIGNERS to dictate to them who they shall send to Congress? Need they be told WHO and WHAT ANDREW STEWART is, and must they be taught their duty by an understrapper at Washington, who is as silly as he evidently is base, and who no doubt engages in any dirty work he can get to do, provided he is well paid for it? They will answer through the ballot box.

POSTSCRIPT.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

DOWNFALL OF PAREDES.

The following intelligence, which reached us last night in an Extra from the New Orleans Bee, confirms what we published yesterday, and gives assurance of the restoration of Gen. SANTA ANNA to power in the Republic of Mexico:—Nat. Intel.

"We hasten to lay before our readers the very important intelligence from Mexico received through letters brought by the British brig of war *Daring*, below, from Vera Cruz. They are dated the 16th, and state that the steamer *Arab*, from Havanna, had arrived at Vera Cruz with Santa Anna on board. News had reached Vera Cruz of a revolution in the city of Mexico. Paredes was deposed and imprisoned in the citadel. Gomez Farias, formerly the mortal enemy of Santa Anna, had declared in his favor, and had sent his two sons to Vera Cruz to meet the triumphant Dictator and escort him to the capital.

"The Mexican Congress was to be convened in the beginning of December. All the old Ministry had resigned.

"An express had reached the British Consulate at Vera Cruz *with the news of the annexation of California to the United States.* Some suppose that this means that Commodore Sloat had taken possession of the country."

In addition to what is stated above, the Picayune informs us that before Santa Anna left Havanna he took letters from Gen. Campbell to Commodore Conner, and avowed himself, in reply to some inquiries as to his intentions, as follows: "If the people of my country are for war, then I am with them; but I would prefer peace." The same paper adds:

"News has been received in Mexico that Monterey, in California, has been seized by one of the vessels of the squadron. Another account says that all California has yielded to the Americans."

We subjoin the following extracts from the correspondence of the New Orleans Commercial Times:

VERA CRUZ, AUGUST 16, 1846.

Availing ourselves of the opportunity by a British man-of-war, we have just time to state that Mexico and Puebla have also pronounced for Federation and Santa Anna. Bravo's Government, hardly established, was overthrown, and Gen Salas has put himself at the head of the movement until Santa Anna may arrive,—Tranquility was soon restored. Gomez Farias aided the partisans of Santa Anna, to bring about the revolution. His sons have come down here to welcome Santa Anna, who left the Havana on the 8th, in a British steamer called the Arab, accompanied by Generals Almonte, Haroy Tamariz, Rejon, and Boves.

Gen. Paredes was taken a prisoner, and is kept in the citadel of Mexico.—Gen. Salas has issued already a letter of convocation of Congress, on the principles of 1824, and the members are to assemble at Mexco on the 6th December next.

Advices have just been received by express of the formal annexation of California to the United States; and the vessel of war takes the British Minister's despatches to New Orleans and to England. The whole country has declared in favor of Santa Anna.

LATE FROM THE ARMY.

The New Orleans papers furnish accounts from Point Isabel of the 17th ultimo, and from Camargo of the 13th. The letter which we copy below affords a condensed view of the most interesting and latest movements of the troops. We see little else of consequence in the papers.

According to the New Orleans Bee, "as much uncertainty seems to prevail as ever in regard to the movements and intentions of the army. Gen. Taylor, it is said, affects no mystery in regard to his designs, but limits his givings to the declaration that he will follow whatever instructions he may receive from Washington. His present orders are that he will make his headquarters at Camargo, and he will not move upon Menterey without instructions to do so."

The Matamoras "Flag" says that much sickness prevails amongst the troops at Barita and Brasos Island, and that a number of cases have proved fatal.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COMMECIAL TIMES.

MATAMORAS, AUGUST 14, 1846.

The army on this frontier is now so much dispersed in different encampments or *en route* to the posts above here, that it is somewhat dificult to fix their whereabouts—if such a word is allowable.—Two of the Illinois regiments were still at the Brasos Island on the 10th instant. The Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and some portion of the Tennessee, Ohio, and Indiana volunteers are strung along the river below here, but nearly all under orders to move as soon as transportation can be furnished. The third Ohio regiment is encamped on the east side of the river, near opposite this place Col. Johnson's Texas rifle regiment has gone to Camargo, as has the mounted rifle regiment of Col. Woods, from the same State, besides nearly all the regular troops and many volunteer corps from other States.

Brigadier General Quitman left last night or early this morning to go above, where he expects to be assigned to the command of the Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi regiments. Brigadier General Hamer, with one regiment from Ohio, one from Kentucky, and the Baltimore and Washington battallions, reached here this morning, going to Camargo, where the headquarters of Gen. Taylor now are and where the army is concentrating as rapidly as possible. The 2d dragoons, now commanded by Capt. May and the light artillery of Lieut, Ridgly leave tomorrow, to escort a train of wagons. In the course of fifteen days the largest army ever assemblad at one pont since the time of our Revolution in the service of the United States will be at Camargo.—We shall all, regulars and irregulars, be there, and then see what is to follow.

I have endeavored to ascertain the actual force in this quarter, and the best information to be had makes it over eighteen thousand men, and they still come. What they are to do is more than I can tell, as I feel confident the Mexican Government can never organize a force one-half as strong.

The Rio Grande is to be the base of the line of operations. The principal depot will be at Camargo; from whence we shall go to Monterey, and as much further as directed. Gen. Taylor says his orders are to advance, and he shall go ahead until he is ordered or forced to stop. The latter is not a probable event. Garrisons will be left at Point Isabel, Brasos Island, Burita, Matamoras, Reynosa, and other places. Col. Clark now has the command of the force here, which consists of a battalion of regulars, and some volunteers are to be joined with them.

The Texas mounted regiment, commanded by Col. Hays, left this place on the 8th instant, on an expedition into the interior. They fig first to the town of San Fernando, about one hundred miles west of south from here, from whence they will range up the country to the main road from Camargo to Monterey. They left without tents or supplies, and expect to subsist by foraging. Hays is supplied with sufficient funds, and ordered to pay well for all he takes to subsist his command. The trip will be interesting, though a hard one; and I should not be surprised if they have a brush with the rancheros. The regiment is about five hundred strong now, as two companies have gone a different course.

LAND FOR SALE.

I HAVE forty odd acres of land, and I am not able to farm, and no family, I would sell reasonable: apply to me,
JOHN M'GINNIS.
Somerset tp. Sept. 8, 1846.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife *Meheleth* having left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, I hereby caution the public against trusting or harboring her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting, unless compelled thereto by law. HENRY GLODFELTY.
September 8, 1846*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, de bonis non cum testamento annexo, on the estate of Shaphet Dwire, sen., dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Turkeyfoot township, Somerset county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment before the 17th day of October next; and those having claims, to present on or before said day, properly authenticated.
SHAPHET DWIRE,
September 8, 1846—6t Adm'r.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

THE Commissioners of Somerset county will sell, on the 25th day of September next the building of a Bridge over Stoneycreek, in Shanksville in said county; sale to take place on the ground at 11 o'clock of said day, where a plan of the bridge will be exhibited.
By order of the Comm'rs.
R. L. STEWART,
Sep. 8, '46. Clerk.

A CARD.

TO the voters of Somerset county: For reasons which I do not deem necessary to make public, I have withdrawn my name as a candidate for the Legisluture. Respectfully,
J. KNEPPER.
September 8, 1846.

ASSEMBLY.

THE undersigned, at the request of friends, offers himself to the citizens of Somerset county as a candidate for the
LEGISLATURE.
and should he be elected, will faithfully discharge his duty to the best of his ability.
HORACE LUDINGTON.
September 8, 1846.

COMMISSIONER.

To the Legal and Independent Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of
County Commissioner,
at the ensuing election in October.—Should I be elected I shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my capacity and ability.
sept8'46. AB'M. BEAM.

STRAY COWS.

THREE stray Cows came trespassing on the premises of Peter Bowman, in Quemahoning tp. Somerset county, formerly called whiteoak spring; one red cow with long slender horns, left ear split, under part cut off, about six years old;

One white cow with red round her legs, on each side of her body two small red spots, with middle size horns, and the above mentioned ear marks, between five and six years old.

And one red and white spotted cow, about five years old, with the same marks.

The owner is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take them away; otherwise they will be disposed of as the law directs.
GEORGE PETERSON,
Sept. 8, '46. Tp. Clerk.

Orphans' Court Sale
OF
Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on *Saturday* the 3d day of October next, the following real estate, late the property of Joseph Coughenour, of Allegheny township, deceased, viz: a certain messuage or
TRACT OF LAND,
situate in Allegheny township Somerset county, containing about one hundred and forty acres, more or less, from eighty to one hundred acres of clear land, with a two story log dwelling house, a double barn, and an orchard of excellent fruit trees on the premises, adjoining lands of Edward Dorsey, and Noah Tipton, and land late the property of Frederick Altfather, deceased, and others.

Terms; one third in hand, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Jacob Hoon, Esq., Trustee for the sale of said Real Estate.
By the Court
W. H. PICKING.
Sept. 8, 1846. Clerk.

THIS WAY!

HATS! HATS!

Cheap, Good and Fashionable.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the
HATTING BUSINESS,
in all its branches, at his old stand on main street, in the borough of Somerset, where he keeps constantly on hand a supply of HATS of his own manufacture, made of the best materials and in every variety of style—embracing.
Fur, Nutria, Russia, Cassimer
AND
WOOL HATS.
Country Dealers will be supplied with any quantity they may desire for retail, on short notice and at moderate prices; and customers can at all times either have a choice from among the stock on hand, or have their hats made to order, of any
QUALITY OR STYLE.
From his long experience in the business and a determination to sell cheap, and at the same time also that his hats shall not be excelled by those of any other establishment here or elsewhere, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope that he shall continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞CAUTION.☜

The subscriber understands that some persons have been selling hats as having been manufactured by him, which are made elsewhere—and he therefore cautions the public against purchasing any as his make, which have not the words "John C. Kurtz, Main street, Somerset, Pa.," on the tip.

Furs and approved country produce taken in exchange for hats.
CHEAP FOR CASH.
sep8 JOHN C. KURTZ.

JAYNE'S MEDICINE.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

8) We have heretofore numbered ourseves among those who believed that the "Hair Tonic" prepared by Dr. *Jayne*, was one of many quack nostrums whose virtues are never seen beyond the fulsome puffs of their authors. We are willing, at length to make public acknowledgement of the error of our belief. An intimate friend some two or three months since, all the top of whose cranium was as bald as a piece of polished marble, maugre all our jesting and ridicule of the idea of attempting to cultivate so barren a spot, purchased a bottle or two of the Hair Tonic from Dr. *Jayne*, according to his directions, applied it. During the present week the same friend ushered himself into our presence, and uncovering his hitherto naked head, astonished us with a thin, tho' luxuriant growth of hair, from one to two inches in length—upon the very premises we had believed as unyielding to cultivation as the trackless sand that skirts the Atlantic. This is no puff, but is religiously true, and to those who doubt, the gentlemen can be pointed out. What is more favor of this "Tonic" the case here cited was not one of temporary baldness—no sudden loss of the hair—but was one of years standing, though the gentleman is but forty-five years of age.—Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa.

MILITARY
ENCAMPMENT
AT SOMERSET.
POSTPONED UNTIL 1847.

CIRCUMSTANCES over which they had no control, have compelled the undersignrd reluctantly to announce that the contemplated Military Encampment at Somerset on the 22nd inst, has been abandoned or rather postponed until next year, of which due notice will be hereafter given.

To those companies which had accepted our invitation and their gentlemanly officers, we take this occasion to tender our warmest thanks, and to all invited we express the hope that we may be honored by their attendance at another more auspicious period.

Samuel W. Pearson, A. J. Ogle,
John C. Kurtz, Thos. E. Ogden,
John Neff, Wm. P. Ankeny,
Geo. Chorpenning, Jr.
Committee of Invitation.
Somerset, Sept. 1, 1846.

☞Editors of papers who kindly copied the invitation will much oblige the committee by giving the above one insertion or by noticing the same editorially.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE heirs of Peter Huston late of Somerset Borough, Somerset county, deceased, will offer at public sale at the late residence of said deceased, *on Saturday the 19th day of September next*, the following real estate to wit:

No. 1. One lot of ground laying in the Borough of Somerset with a large two story frame dwelling house, Carpenter shop, board shed, stable and other buildings thereon erected.

No. 2. One square of ground also in said Borough, in good grass, adjoining lots of Judge Black, Daniel Weyand and others.

No. 3. One out lot near the Borough of Somerset, containing five acres, about one half of which is cleared, the balance well wooded.

The title to the above property is indisputable. Terms will be made known on the day of sale by the heirs.
CHAMBERS HUSTON.
Sept. 1, 1846.

Real Estate
FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of the last Will and Testament of Jacob Will, Sr. late of Somerset township, Somerset county, deceased, will be sold the following described Real Estate, late the property of the said testator, viz.

ONE PLANTATION

and tract of land, situate in Somerset county, on the Somerset and Bedford turnpike, 5 miles due east from Somerset, adjoining lands of David Yoder, Abraham Rhoads, Nicholas Shultz, Peter Loehr and others, containing 337 acres and allowance, about 180 acres cleared, 30 acres of which are in good meadow, and more can be made, the remainder is good wood land well timbered; on which is erected a good two story weatherboarded log house occupied for many years past as a tavern. ALSO two other one story dwelling houses thereon erected, a large barn and other stabling, and some fruit trees thereon, and a good coal bank. The place is well watered, a never failing well of excellent water and a running pump at the door.

—ALSO—

Another plantation adjoining the same, containing 148 acres, one two story dwelling house and a good stable thereon erected; about 70 acres clear, 15 acres in meadow a good orchard and well watered.

Sale to commence on Monday the 21st of September at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, when the terms will be made known.
JACOB WILL,
WILLIAM WILL,
Sept. 1, 1846 Executors.

BLANK SUMMONS AND EXECUTIONS, For sale at this Office.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at $2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

FOR RENT.

A plantation on the Turnpike, one mile west of Stoystown, having about 200 acres of clear land, late the property of David Dibert, dec'd, will be offered for rent at public outcry on the premises on the 1st of October next, for one year from the first of April ensuing. If not rented, it will then be offered for sale.

JOHN DIBERT,
July 21, '46.* Adm'r.

Notice.

THE collectors of militia fines, in the several districts of this county, are required by by law, to settle off the whole amount of their duplicates within sixty days, from the time at which they were received. Those who neglect to do so, will be held liable for the amount remaining unpaid, as no exonerations will be made after the time above specified.

By order of the Com'rs.
R. L. STEWART,
July 21, '46. Clerk.

NO. 1. Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES. **STOVE PIPE,** and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.

Feb. 17–3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number o *Stoves*, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relatinig to the Elections of this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff to give public notice of such election, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: In pursuance thereof,

I, JACOB PHILIPPI,

High Sheriff of the county of Somerset do hereby make known and give public notice to the qualified electors of the said county, that a

General Election

will be held on the second Tuesday of October next, (being the 13th day of the month,) at the several election districts, to-wit:

The Electors of the borough and township of Somerset, to meet at the Court House, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Milford, to meet at the house of John Weller, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Turkeyfoot, to meet at the house of Jeseph Pringey (now George Ansel) in said township,

The Electors of the township of Addison to meet at the house of Samuel Elder, in the town of Petersburgh, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Elklick, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Joseph Mills, in Salisbury, in said township,

The Electors of the township of Summit, to meet at the School House of Myers' Mill, in said tp;

The Electors of the township of Greenville, to meet at the house of George Long, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Southampton, to meet at the house of Daniel Lepley, in said township;

The Electors of the Borough of Berlin and the township of Brothersvalley, to meet at the house of Archibald Compton, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Stonycreek, to meet at the house of Jacob Witt, Jr. in said township;

The Electors of the Borough of Stoystown, to meet at the house of John Hite, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Quemahoning, to meet at the house of David Shaffer, in Stoystown;

The Electors of the township of Allegheny, to meet at the house of James Phillson, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Peter Levy, in said tp;

The Electors of the township of Shade to meet at the house of Henry Fry, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Paint to meet at the School House erected on the land of Henry Berkey, in said township;

The Electors of the the township of Jenner, to meet at the house of George Parker, in said township;

At which time and places the Qualified Electors aforesaid will elect by ballot.

One Person for Member of the House of Representatives of the United States, in conjunction with the counties of Fayette and Greene.

One Person for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

One Person for Member of of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for Sheriff of the County of Somerset;

One Person for Commissioner of said county,

One Person for Coroner of said county;

One Person for Auditor, and Three Persons for Poor House Directors.

☞The electeon to be opened between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to be kept open until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.☜

"The inspectors and judges of the election, shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before nine o'clock of the morning of the second Tuesday of October, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district."

"And it is further directed, that the Sheriff "shall give notice that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold duy office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent' who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated disirict, is by law incapable of exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector, or clerk of any election of this commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of election, the persen who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected a judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected a judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes, shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill the vacancy."

"In case any clerk, appointed under the provision of this act, shall neglect to attend at any election during said year it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the place of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties for the year."

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and judge when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors or either of them, shall from time to time require."

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of, twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceeding such election, and within two years paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State 6 months Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years and have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes."

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless, First he produce a receipt for the payment, within two years, of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another that has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make an oath to the payment thereof; or Second if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the accounts given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphibetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason thereof having paid tax, or the word 'age' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the likes notes in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as the qualifications, and if he claims to have resided in the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceeding said election, and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.'

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward, or district, in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act, from holding such election, or use or theaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practise any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five dollars and be imprisoned for any time not less than nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court, where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, or district, or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet,

"If any person not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election in this commonwealth, or being othewise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid to procure such person to vote, the person offending, shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and diliver to the inspector two tickets folded together with the intent illegally to vote, advise and procure another so to do, he or they offending shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not less that fifty or more than five hundred dollars; and be imprisoned for any term not less than there or more than twelve months,

"If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such an offence; and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months."

And the return judges of the respective districts are requested to meet at the Court House in the borough of Somerset, on the Friday succeeding the second Tuesday in October, (being the 16th) then and there to perform the duties enjoined upon them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Somerset, this 1st day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and the 70th of the independence of the United States.

JACOB PHILIPPI, Sheriff.
September 1, 1846.

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE IN BERLIN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries,

which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ap 21'46. SAMUEL J. ROW.

NEW STORE AND

NEW GOODS

THE subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, with a well selected assortment of goods suitable for the approaching season, which he is now opening in his brick store, on the north east corner of the diamond, opposite Col. Ankeny's Hotel, (now Wm. H. Picking's.)

His stock embraces all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Queensware, &c.

all of which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. Thankful for the patronage heretofore given him, the subscriber solicits his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, as he will exhibit his goods with pleasure and is certain he can accommodate them with bargains. M. TREDWELL,

Somerset, April 7, '46–1y.

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

Somerset, Pa., March 5, 1846 1y.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, snd at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for he sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

February 25, 1845.

BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS, For sale at this Office.

PAMPHLET LAWS.

THE pamphlet laws passed at the session of 1846, have been received at my office, and are ready for distribution to those entitled to receive them

Proth'y office, July 21, '46. } A. J. OGLE, Prothonotary.

VALUABLE Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, agents and attorneys for A G Cole, offer for sale on advantageous terms, the following described real estate, to wit: That well known **TAVERN STAND AND FARM,** late the property of Jacob Probasco and John Baker, Esq. on the *National Road*, in Henry Clay township, Fayette county, Pa, and one mile west of the village of Somerfield in Somerset county, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. This property consists of about one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, a greater portion of which is cleared and under cultivation and in meadow. The buildings consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

partly stone and partly frame, commodious stabling and other out-buildings.

The location of this property being one mile from the town of Somerfield, abounding in wood and *Stone coal*; having a *Saw Mill* and *Grist Mill* adjacent thereto and plenty of water remaining through the land, renders it an important and valuable situation for any kind of business. The premises have been for a long time occupied as a *Tavern Stand*. The stand is admirably adapted for the accommodation of all kinds of *Droves*.

Persons desirous of purchasing the property, are requested to call on Joshua B. Howel and E. P. Oliphant, of Uniontown, Pa., who will give every information desired, concerning said property. HOWEL & OLIPHANT,

Attorneys of A G Cole, of Balt.

july22 '45-tf

JAYNE'S MEDICINE.

CANCER SCROFULA AND GUITRE.

7) Ample experience has proved that no combination of medicine has ever been so effectual in removing the above diseases, as Jayne's Life Preservative.—It has effected cures that have been truly astonishing, not only Cancer and other diseases of that class, but has removed the most stubborn Diseases of the Skin, Swellings, Dyspepsia, &c. &c. This medicine enters into the circulation, and eradicates diseases wherever located.—It purifies the blood and other fluids of the body, removes obstruction in the pores of the skin, and reduces enlargements of the glands or bones. It increases the appetite, removes headache and drowsiness, and invigorates the whole system, and imparts animation to the diseased and debilitated constitution.—There is nothing superior to it in the whole meteria medica. It is perfectly safe and extremely pleasant, and has nothing of the disgusting nausea accompanying the idea of swallowing medicine.

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA.—No remedy has ever been found to remove the above diseases so promptly and effectually as Jayne's Expectorant. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while at the same time it heals and invigorates them. Prepared only at No, 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stystown Pa.

5.) *Jayne's Expectorant.*—This is undoubtedly the most valuable, (as it is decidedly the most papular) medicine of its kind, ever introduced in this State. The demand for it has been constant and increasing, from the time it was first offered for sale here to the present time; numurous testimonials of its real worth and usefulness, from very many of our citizens, might be produced, but a trial will satisfy all, that it is a speedy cure for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Hoarseness, Spitting of blood, and all kinds of Pulmonary Affections.—Bangor (Me.) Daily Whig,

From the Rev. A. R, Hinckley.

Franklin, Ia, March 19, 1841,

Dr. Jayne—Your medicines have been in nearly every case successful, especially the Expectorant. I have received much benefit from the use of it myself, snd one of my nearest neighbors, who had been aflicted from childhood with the Asthma so severely as nearly to suffocate her during the paroxysm which returned about once a week, has been, to all appearance' permanently cured.

A, R, HINCKLEY,

Owego, N, Y, July 27, 1841,

Dear Sir—We want some more of your medicines particularly the Expectorant, which gives universal satisfaction.

Respectfully yours,
SLOSSON & WILLIAMS.

Dr, D, JAYNE.

Binghampton, N, Y, May 31, 1841

Dr, Jayne,—Dear Sir,—Your Expectorant is in great demand and sells well, and is very popular; your Vermifuge is much used, as also your Sanative Pills,

Yours, &c, BENJAMIN GREENE,
Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa,

DR. S. POSTLETHWAITE.

TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office in the building formerly occupied by Charles Ogle, Esq., as a law office.

June 9. 1846.

WOOL! WOOL!!

GOOD clean wool will be taken in payment of debts due this office, if delivered soon.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes altering with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the scin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few o them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects o his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M.D.

☞OBSERVE—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg, Pa,

They are also sold by the following agents.

John L. Snyder, Somerset.
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury.
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads.
Edward Bevin, Stoystown.
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jan13'46]

Patent Vermifuge.

DR. MCLANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC
Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if t were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, it laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundrer yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wate Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON,
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr M'Lanes American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr, M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN,
Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr G S Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my pactice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, rnd have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
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G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
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Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads,
Edward Bevin, Stoystown.
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.